

ALEKSEYEV, A.G.; VARGIN, V.V.; VERTSNER, V.N.; KIND, N.Ye.;
KONDRAT'YEV, Yu.N.; PODUSHKO, Ye.V.; SEREBRYAKOVA, M.V.;
TIKHOMIROV, G.P.; TUDOROVSKAYA, N.A.; FLORINSKAYA, V.A.;
LIBERMAN, N.R., red.

[Controlled catalyzed crystallization of glasses of the
lithium aluminosilicate system] Katalizirovannaya regu-
liruemaya kristallizatsiya stekol litievoalumosilikatnoi
sistemy. Leningrad, Khimiia. Pt.1. 1964. 119 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

PANOV, A.A.; KINO, T.V.

System of neurosecretory cells of the brain in Lepidoptera,
Insecta. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.5:1186-1189 D '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN
SSSR i Petergofskiy biologicheskiy institut Leningradskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. Zhdanova. Predstavleno
akademikom I.I. Shmal'gauzenom.

KIND, T.V.

Morphological study of the neurosecretory system in *Spilosoma*
menthastris Esp. Vest. LGU 20 no.3:24-39 '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

KIND, T.V.

Neurosecretion and voltinism in the tussock moth *Oryia antiqua* L.
(Lepidoptera, Lymantriidae). Ent. oboz. 44 no.3:554-556 '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya entomologii Biologicheskogo instituta Leningradskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta, g. Petrodvorets.

1ST AND 2ND CODES																										3RD AND 4TH CODES																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>A quick method of determining the stability of cements toward the influence of mineralized water. V. V. Nijed, <i>Tekhnicheskii Zhurnal</i>, No. 7, 18-23 (1934). A detailed description of a new method developed by K. The method is an improvement over the usual Thurn method, because the latter is based on conditions which do not exist in practice (high concn. of acids, and high temp.). To attain the same speed, very small samples of a lowered d. were made. E. E. Stefanovsky</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

70

CA

Influence of calcium chloride additions on the rapidity of setting of cement mixtures from pozzuolanic and slag portland cements. I. D. Zaporozhets and A. N. Kind. *Tsement* 3, No. 4, 19 (36), 1963. These cements showed a high early strength with optimal doses of CaCl₂. The plasticity of the cements increased; therefore it was possible to lower the cement content in concrete of a given strength and consistency. The optimal doses of CaCl₂ vary from 2 to 5% and must be experimentally found in every case. The addn. of less than 5% of CaCl₂ retards the setting to some extent. The mechanical strength increases on keeping in water or in a damp atm.

R. E. Stefanowsky

PROCESSING AND PREPARATION																									
<p>The action of magnesium salts on pozzolanic portland cements. V. V. Kladov. <i>Tekhnika</i>, No. 7, 42-63 (1935). Action of Mg salts attack pozzolanic cements the more, the higher the percentage of hydraulic addn. Toward dil. solns. pozzolanic cements are sufficiently resistant; at concns. of over 1%, the resistance decreases in a degree depending on the kind of cement. The action of Mg salts is based on the decompos. of Ca silicates and aluminates. Free H ions liberated in the partial hydrolysis of Mg salts can also enter into the action. The slow deterioration of portland cement is explained by the presence of free lime, forming Mg(OH)₂ with MgSO₄ and MgCl₂; this takes place also in the case of a small pozzolanic addn., leaving a considerable amount of free lime. R. R. Stefanovsky</p>																									
<p>AND SEE DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

117 AND 120 (CONT.)

PROCESSING AND PREPARATION

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The stability toward mineral salts of pozzuolanic portland cement with additions of burnt clay. V. V. Kind. *Tsiment* 3, No. 8, 42 7(1938); cf. *C. A.* 29, 2327. With increase of burnt clay from 20 to 40% the stability increases. Cement contg. 20% of burnt clay is less stable than pure portland cement; with 30% clay it is equal to, and with 40 30% clay considerably surpasses, portland cement in stability, but is less stable than the product obtained by addn. of Bryansk diatomite rock. The low stability is probably caused by the formation of Ca sulfaluminate through the action of CaSO_4 formed from free lime and Na_2SO_4 of the cement.

V. K. Surianowsky

ASAC SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

117 AND 120 (CONT.)

18

20

THE STABILITY OF SOME CEMENTS IN RESPECT TO MINERALIZED SUBSOIL WATERS OF THE LEVASHINO HYDROTECHNICAL CONSTRUCTIONS. V. V. Kind. *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*, No. 12, 1953 (1955). Mineralized soils were prepared artificially on the basis of chem. analyses. Best results were obtained with cements contg. 30-50% of pozzolanic addns. Ordinary portland cement samples corroded especially in soils high in Ca and Na sulfates. Mg salts and NaCl had a less injurious action. In river water sand, with CO₂, the free acid had a greater effect on pozzolanic portland cement. Tests with aluminates cements gave no conclusive results, but a sufficient stability toward salts and at the same time to CO₂ was noted. H. E. Stefanovsky

1953-1954 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Effect of sulfates on various cements. V. V. Kind.
Glasnostel'prom. N. K. T. P., S. S. S. R., Leningrad.
Works of Comm. of Pozzolanic Admixts., Pozzolanic
Cements 1936, 85-88; cf. C. d. 31, 44709.—The effect
of CaSO_4 , Na_2SO_4 , and MgSO_4 salts of various concn-
on different cements was studied. The results are tabu-
lated. M. V. Cradoide

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS	
PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
<p>10</p> <p>Chemical resistibility of pozzuolanic portland cements. V. V. Kind. <i>Trans. Leningrad Ind. Inst.</i> No. 9, <i>Sect. Phys. Math.</i> No. 2, 16 (1936) (in German 35-9) (1936); cf. C. A. 30, 6329. Comparative tests of the resistance of pozzuolanic and common portland cement to the action of water and chem. agents are described. The samples were immersed in 0.1 10% MgCl₂ and MgSO₄, 15% (NH₄)₂SO₄, and 1% HCl and H₂SO₄ and fresh and sea water at room temp. for intervals of 16 days to 10 months, and then tested. The hydrolytic decompn. of pozzuolanic cement by water with the halivation of lime proceeds considerably more slowly than that of portland cement composed of Ca aluminates of higher basicity. In the filtration expts. with cement slabs the leaching rate of portland cement was 14 times greater than that of pozzuolanic cement with equil. vols. of water. The destructive action of chem. agents is based on the irreversible reaction between the Ca ions and the corresponding anions and cations. The decompn. of Ca(OH)₂ by MgCl₂ and MgSO₄ forms poorly sol. Mg(OH)₂, and by (NH₄)₂SO₄ poorly ionized NH₄OH, which, furthermore, by decompn. into NH₃ and H₂O is</p>		<p>20</p> <p>gradually removed from the reaction sphere. These reactions lead to a rapid diminishing of the lime concn. in mortars and concretes and subsequent decompn. of the hard Ca hydrosilicates and hydraluminates, incapable of existing in water without a definite content of Ca(OH)₂; this final step of corrosion begins in pozzuolanic cement at an earlier stage than in portland cement, owing to a greater proportion of free lime. Similarly, the reaction between a H cation of an acid and OH anion of Ca(OH)₂ is irreversible because of the insignificant ionization of H₂O, resulting practically in a complete neutralization of lime. The following direct interaction between H cations and the silicates and aluminates proceeds according to the reaction: $3H^+ + CaO \cdot SiO_2 \cdot aq = Ca^{++} + H_2O + SiO_2 \cdot aq$. The greater aggressive action of H₂SO₄, MgSO₄, (NH₄)₂SO₄, and Al₂(SO₄)₃ than that of HCl and its salts is explained by the formation of gypsum, which in the process of crystn. increases in vol., causing a mech. destruction of concrete. The corrosion of pozzuolanic cement begins at concns. of above 0.75% MgSO₄ and 1% MgCl₂. Hence, it is practically resistant to the action of natural waters, which contain usually not more than a few tenths of 1% Mg salts. Chas. Blane</p>	
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			

BC

B-I-10

Abstract and properties of pumice-lime-Portland cement with added calcium chloride. I. D. Karomatskii and V. V. Kirov. (Trans. Leningrad Ind. Inst., 1968, No. 3, 2-16).—Besides its direct accelerating action on the hardening, CaCl₂ improves the process by keeping the mass moist, and hence its effect is best in air and least under H₂O. CaCl₂ slightly lowers the resistance to SO₂ solutions, but better strength development is obtained in aggressive solutions when CaCl₂ is added to the mix. G. H. C.

458.554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EDMONT 1700117H

105500 H17 NOV 68

0011701

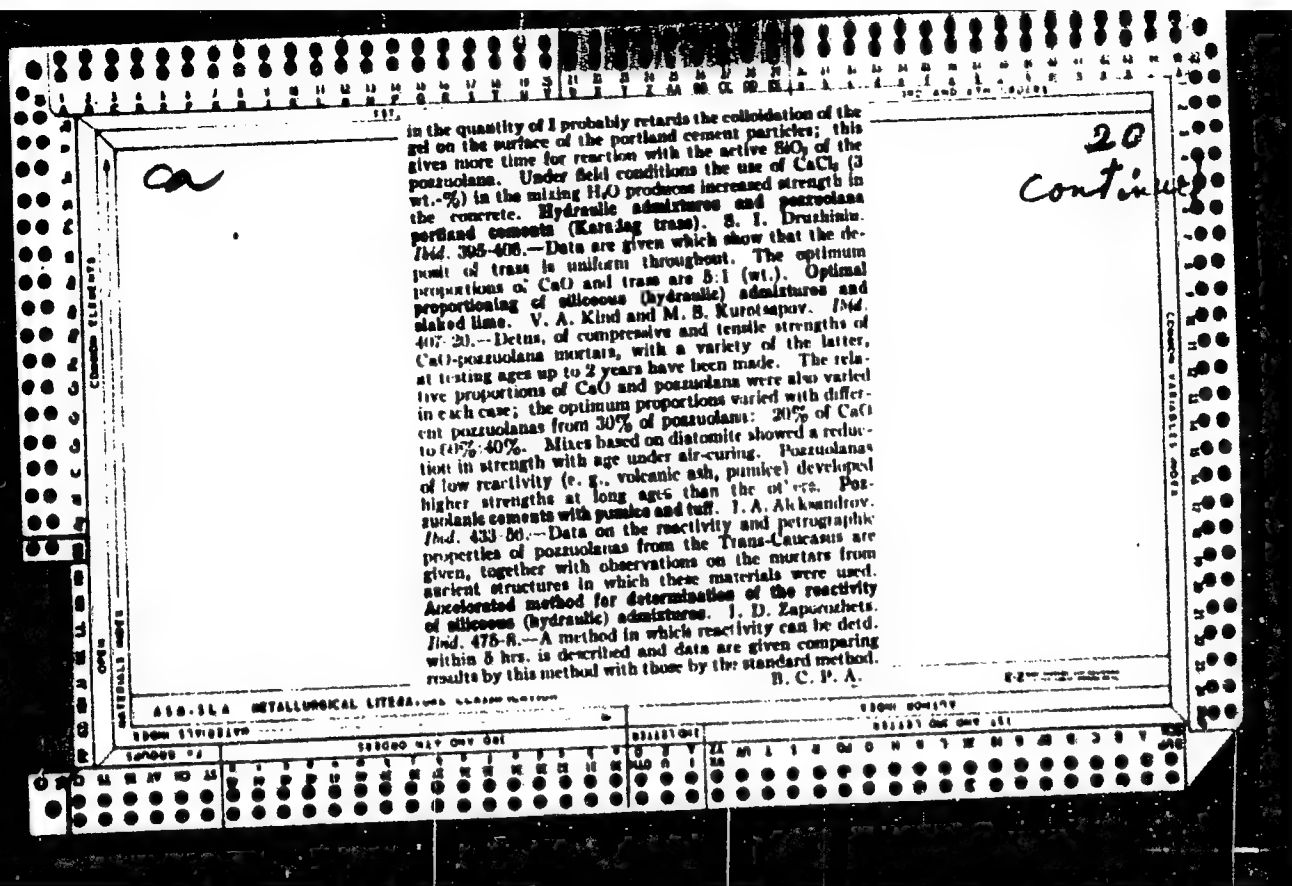
0011701 NOV 68

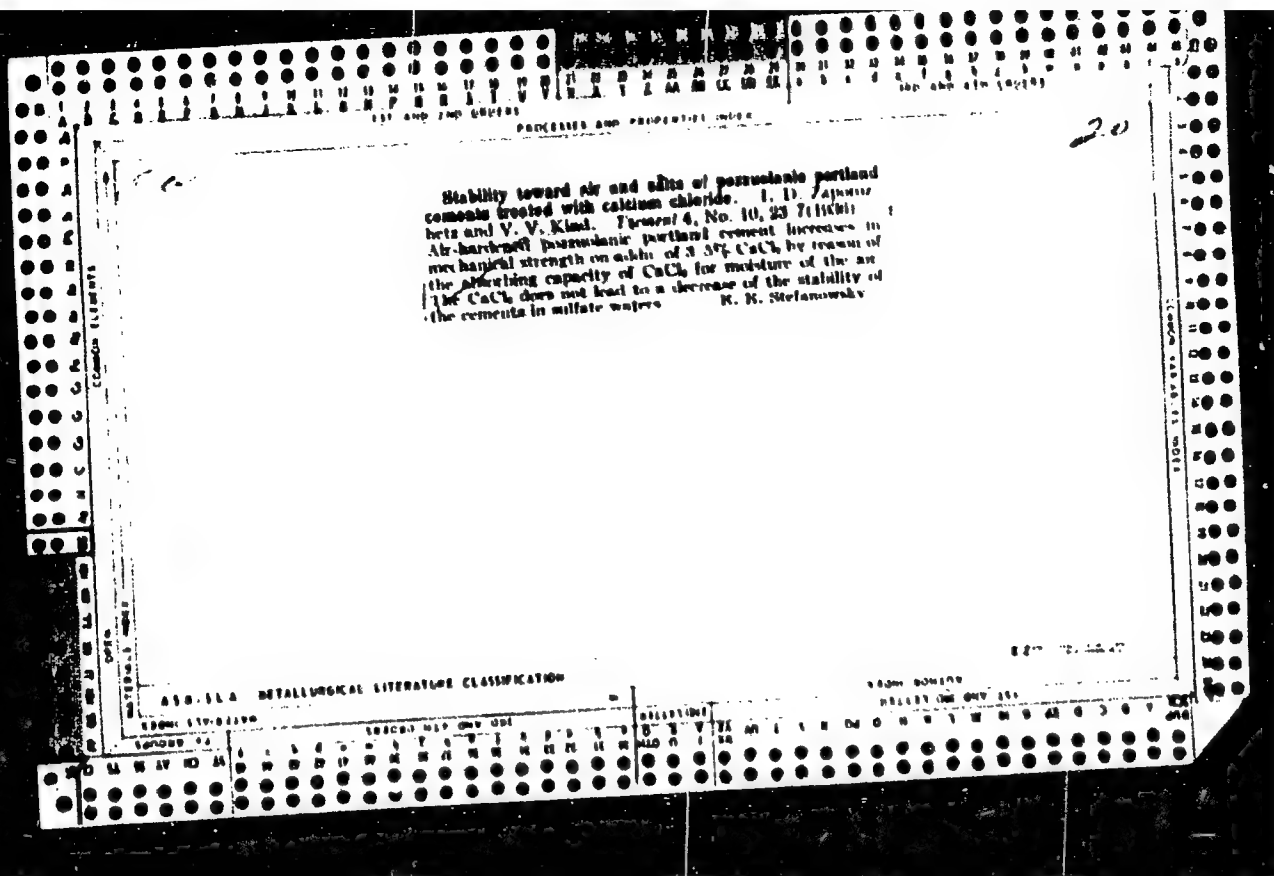
137 AND 138 REPT'S		PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES WORK		139 AND 140 REPT'S	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> BC B-I-10 </div>					
<p>Resistance of pozzolanic-Portland cements to chemical attack. V. V. KIKIN (Trans. Leningrad Ind. Inst., 1934, No. 9, 18-20).—Such cements are no more resistant than is pure Portland cement to conc. solutions of $MgCl_2$, $MgSO_4$, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, or acids. By removal of OH ions they cause continued dissolution of Ca and ultimate destruction of the concrete. Pozzolanic-Portland cements resist solutions of $MgSO_4$, <0.75% and $MgCl_2$, <1-2%, and hence also many natural waters. G. H. C.</p>					
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> ADU-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 139000 000 000 </div>					
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 139000 000 000 139000 000 000 </div>					

1ST AND 2ND DEPT'S										100 AND 4TH DEPT'S									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>Method of accelerated tests of resistance of cements to salt waters. V. V. Kind. <i>Glasnost'prom. N. K. T. P.</i> S. S. R., Leningrad, Works of the Comm. of Pozzuolanic Admixts., Pozzuolanic Cements 1936, 19-54; cf. C. A. 31, 4471. Methods of detg. the resistance of cements to the chem. action of mineral waters, of the nature of those to be encountered in the actual field conditions, by means of accelerated tests, are discussed. It is concluded that the use of highly concd. solns. is not correct as the disintegrating reactions may be different from field conditions and the order of resistance of different cements not the same as in practice. A better method is to use small-piece testing (Kuhl's methods), and to compare the small-scale strength of cements stored in solns. with those stored in strength of cements stored in solns. with those stored in H₂O. Significant results may be obtained in 3-6 months.</p> <p>Effect of dilute sulfate solutions on various cements. V. V. Kind. <i>Ibid.</i> no 84. Tests on the influence of solns. (0.01% concn.) of CaSO₄, Na₂SO₄, MgSO₄, CaSO₄ + Na₂SO₄, CaSO₄ + Al₂SO₄, Na₂SO₄ + CaSO₄, + Na₂SO₄ + MgSO₄, on 2 portland cements, 3 pozzuolanic cements, and 1 slag cement immersed in them are described. All the solns. had the same effect on the individual cements. The portland cements disintegrated rapidly, but the other cements did not disintegrate, their hardening being better than that when immersed in H₂O. The comparative resistance of the cements in dil. solns. was the same as that in 10% aq. Na₂SO₄, but different from that in 10% aq. MgSO₄. The last soln. should not be used for producing accelerated results.</p>										<p>Design of concrete with pozzuolanic portland cements. G. M. Rushchuk. <i>Ibid.</i> 101-240; cf. C. A. 24, 3874; 27, 2553. Feret's formula for the estn. of the strength of a concrete holds for plastic mixes of (A) pozzuolanic cement concretes as well as for (B) portland cement concretes. There are variations from the formula for dry or very wet mixes. The rate of strength development of A is less than that of B at early ages, but increases later. Thus at 28 days the strength of A is 37-47% of B, while at 1 year the difference is only 10-13%. This increase at long ages should be taken into account in design, to avoid uneconomical use of cement. Permeability of mortar and concrete made with various cements. S. D. Okorokov. <i>Ibid.</i> 201-22. For the production of an impermeable concrete it is recommended that pozzuolanic cements having a siliceous admixt. should be used. The aggregate should have round and smooth particles, gravel being better than crushed stone and natural sand better than artificial or angular sands. The aggregate should also be graded to conform with the grading detd. in the lab. as giving the best results, while the max. size of coarse aggregate should be the largest possible under the job conditions. A min. slump for the concrete, consistent with a proper workability, should be used; the concrete should be kept wet and at a temp. of 15-20° during curing. The latter conditions apply particularly to pozzuolanic concretes. Volume change (shrinkage) of concrete. P. I. Glushko. <i>Ibid.</i> 223-42. The shrinkage of pozzuolanic and slag</p>									
<p>33-114 DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			

cement under damp and combined curing conditions is less than that of portland cements. **Effect of hydraulic admixtures on the bond between mortar and steel.** I. S. Kogan. *Ibid.* 243-78.—The abs. adhesive power decreases with increase in the percentage of admixt. The compressive strength of the cement also decreases and the ratio of the former to the latter, termed the "bond factor," remains const. for a given mortar. Bond factor values for pozzolanic and blended cements may be either more or less than those for portland cements, but are never reduced enough to exceed a value which is considered safe. Pozzolanic cements suitable for mortars and concretes are therefore also suitable for reinforced concrete. **Effect of high temperature on various cements.** G. M. Ruschuk. *Ibid.* 270-314.—An investigation is described to det. whether the properties of pozzolanic cements during heating up to 800° and subsequent rehydration compare favorably with portland cements from the viewpoint of the fire resistance of structures constg. them. Heating curves, contraction curves during heating, curves of the heat of hydration after heating to different temps., and compressive-strength variation curves for varying heat and storage treatments were obtained. Pozzolanic cements showed an absence of free Ca(OH)₂ in the heating curves, the greatest contraction on heating of any of the cements, the lowest heat of rehydration after heating to 800°, and less reduction in compressive strength after heating.

Pozzolanic cements in mass concrete. V. N. Yung. *Ibid.* 315-32.—Mass concrete for hydraulic structures should be made of a low-heat cement combined with a high resistance to leaching of Ca(OH)₂ from the cement by the H₂O. Pozzolanic cements are satisfactory for the latter requirement, while as regards the former they show less heat evolution at early ages than portland cements, but the heat evolution at later ages (28 days) of the 2 types is about the same. The reason for this is suggested as being due to the higher mixing-H₂O requirements of pozzolanic cements; this leads to more complete hydration of the portland cement part of the mixed cement. A "hydrotechnical" cement for hydraulic structures is described, obtained by grinding together portland cement clinker (60-70 wt.-%), gypsum (2), dry diatomite (20-25) and quartz sand (10-15). **Production of high-strength (rapid-hardening) pozzolanic and slag portland cements.** V. A. Kind, S. D. Okorokov and L. V. Fridov. *Ibid.* 333-60; cf. C. A. 29, 6768.—The rate of strength development of pozzolanic and slag portland cements depends largely on the compn. and burning of the clinker used with the admixt. The most rapid-hardening qualities were obtained with clinkers having a high CaO-satn. factor, varying between 1.00 and 1.05, a high SiO₂ ratio [SiO₂/(Al₂O₃ + Fe₂O₃)] varying between 4.00 and 5.00, and a high Al₂O₃ ratio [Al₂O₃/(Fe₂O₃)] of not less than 2.45. The clinkers had also to be burned at a temp. for maximal untarring. The percentage of added pozzolana or slag in the rapid-hardening cements was the same as that for the ordinary type. **Production of high-strength (rapid-hardening) pozzolanic portland cement.** S. M. Royak. *Ibid.* 367-76.—The normal slow rate of hardening of pozzolanic portland cements can be increased by finer grinding, by increasing the CaSO₄·2H₂O (I) addn. to 3.3-3.5%, and by using a clinker having a high content of 3CaO·SiO₂. The increase





1ST AND 2ND SERIES										3RD AND 4TH SERIES									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC										B-1-10									
<p>Effect of dilute sulphate solutions on various cements. (V. V. Kiselev (Petrozavodsk - Olenok), U.S.S.R., 1955, 68-69).—Tests on the influence of solutions (5-10% concn.) of CaSO_4, Na_2SO_4, MgSO_4, $\text{CaSO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$, $\text{CaSO}_4 + \text{MgSO}_4$, $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{MgSO}_4$, and $\text{CaSO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{MgSO}_4$ on two Portland cements, three pneumatic cements, and one slag cement, immersed in them are described. All the solutions had the same effect on the individual cements. The Portland cements disintegrated rapidly, but the other cements did not disintegrate, their hardening being better than that when immersed in H_2O. The comparative resistance of the cements in dil. solutions was the same as that in 10% aq. Na_2SO_4, but different from that in 10% aq. MgSO_4. The last solution should not be used for producing accelerated results.</p> <p>T. W. P.</p>																			
<p>ADD-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE</p>																			

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE																										3RD AND 4TH DEGREE																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>Influence of artificial carbonization on the resistance to salts and permeability to water of portland cement solutions. V. V. Kind. <i>Tekhnika</i>, No. 5, 21-7 (1936).— The resistance of portland cement mortars to salts is higher in the case of preliminary artificial carbonization. The corrosion of carbonized samples begins later and proceeds slower than those hardened under usual conditions. The permeability of carbonized samples to water falls considerably both in hard condition and in solns., etc., of a plastic consistency. The mech. strength of portland cement mortars subjected to carbonization increases. The process of carbonization proceeds very quickly, especially during the first hours of storage in CO_2 gas. B. H. Stefanovsky</p>																																																			
<p>ASS-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

107 AND 110 ADDRESS
109 AND 111 COUNTRY

COMMON TITLES

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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The stability of pozzolanic and portland cements in solutions of magnesium sulfate and chloride. V. V. Kind. *Tsiement* 3, No. 1, 12-24(1937).—In soins. contg. under 0.75% of $MgCl_2$ pozzolanic cements are more stable than portland cement. At higher concns. corrosion is appreciable. In concns. of over 2% of $MgCl_2$ pozzolanic cements corrode more than portland cement. Portland cement corrodes at nearly a uniform rate in soins. at all concns. up to 10%, where the rate increases. In $MgCl_2$ soins. appreciable corrosion begins at a 1.5% concn. and proceeds at a much lower rate than in $MgSO_4$ soins. In $MgCl_2$ soins. portland cement corrodes only at a concn. of 10%. Of 3 pozzolanic cements, the most stable was that with a triopol basis. In both $MgCl_2$ and $MgSO_4$ soins. These results cannot be directly applied to concrete, because of other factors. E. W. Stefanowsky

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ADD. 3-LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNOBIS										FROM 101-104										FROM 105-108									
GROUPS										GROUPS										GROUPS									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

FROM 109-111

FROM 109-111										FROM 112-115									
GROUPS										GROUPS									
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

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STABILITY OF QUARTZ PORTLAND CEMENT TO THE ACTION OF SULFATE SOLUTIONS. V. V. Kind. *Tsementy*, No. 1, 14-16 (1936). The addition of crushed quartz sand to portland cement increases somewhat its stability to the action of salts. Best results are obtained by introducing 40-50% of sand. This result is due to a better structure of the mortar obtained, leading to an increase of its density. The time is bound by the free silica in only an inconsiderable amount and is important only after some time. R. E. Stefanowsky

ASTM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																			
<p>Stability of pozzolanic and slag cements toward aggressive carbon dioxide. I. I. Zayenets and V. V. Kind (cement B, No. 30, 14 2211147) - comparative mechanical strengths are detd. of small samples kept in water with CO_2. The water must be changed not less often than twice in a month, the ratio of water by CO_2 must be uninterrupted, the mortar must be composed in the ratio 1:3:5. Both pozzolanic and slag cements are unstable toward aggressive CO_2. I. I. Stefanovsky</p>																			
458 554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1900-1909										1910-1919									
1920-1929										1930-1939									
1940-1949										1950-1959									
1960-1969										1970-1979									
1980-1989										1990-1999									

1ST AND 2ND COVER

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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ca

Laboratory methods of determination of the resistance of cements to aggressive solutions. V. V. Kind. *Tsimenty* 5, No. 10, 30 (1938). A critical discussion. F. R. Stefanowsky

ASB-SLA NOTATION OF LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND COVER

137 AND 740 GROUPS

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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CA

An answer to the article of V. V. Kind and I. D. Zaporozhets which criticizes the investigation of the corrodibility of mortar and of concrete by the determination of the velocity of diffusion. P. A. Ishentsov and N. P. Il'ina *Lement* 1938, No. 12, 45 R; *Adm. K. vol. Zhur. J.* No. 4, 118 (1939); cf. preceding abstr. The hydrolysis products of the cement are always lime, Ca silicates and aluminates regardless of the compn. of the cement. Numerous other considerations are presented which are in favor of their proposed method for the detn. of the stability of cements. W. R. Hemi

450 55.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

137 AND 740 GROUPS

137 AND 740 GROUPS

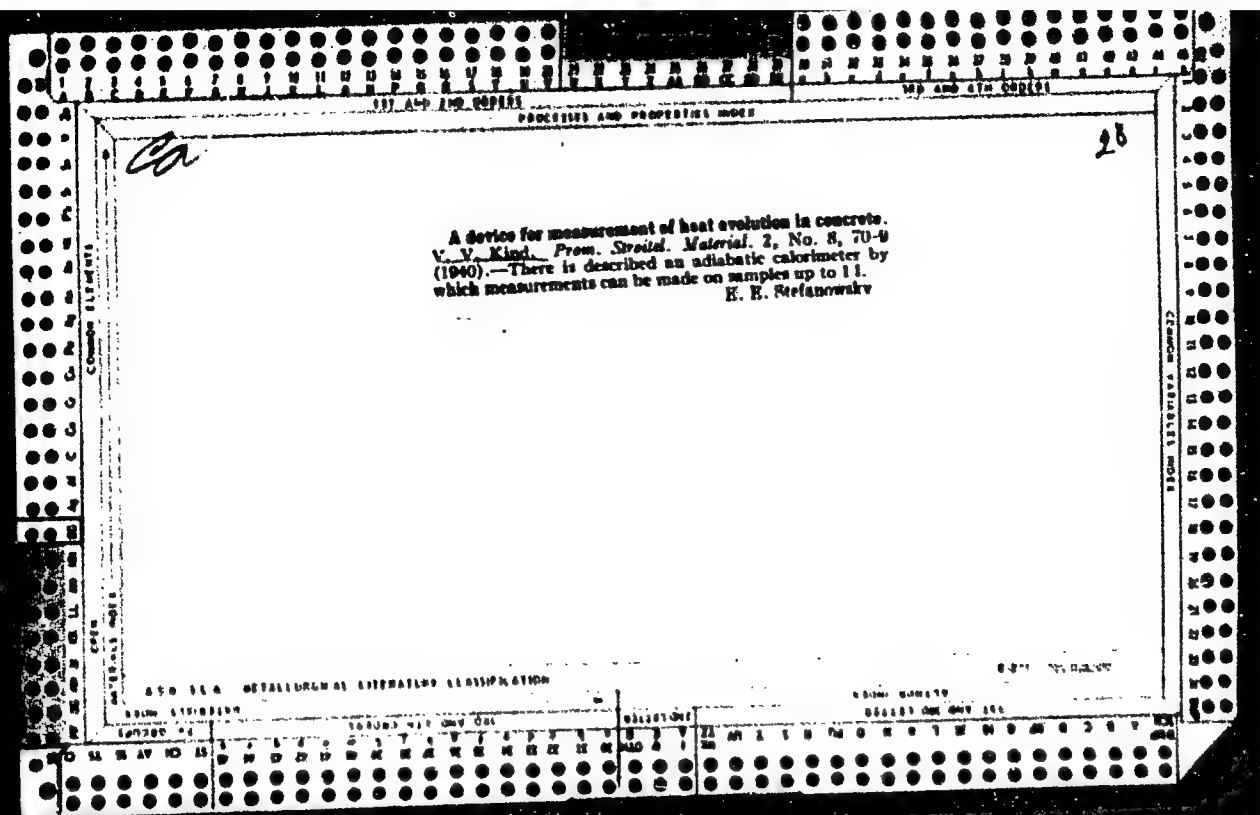
CA

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Investigation of the corrodibility of mortar and concrete by the determination of the velocity of diffusion. V. V. Kind and I. D. Zaporozhets. *Tsement* 1938, No. 12, 33-3; *Khim. Refrat. Zhur.* 2, No. 4, 108(1939).—The method proposed by Pshenitsyn and Uina (C. A. 32, 6421¹) is unsatisfactory because the stability of mortar or concrete depends principally, not on its impermeability, but on its chem. compn. and on the compn. of the aggressive liquid or gas. Also, the permeability differs for different ions, whose diffusion velocity depends on their radii and on the adsorptive power of the mortar or concrete for the given ions.

W. R. Henk

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



KIND, V.V.

On the work of Academician A.A.Baikov in the field of binding materials
(cements). Trudy Len.politekh.inst. no.4:88-94 '47. (MLRA 6:8)
(Cement) (Baikov, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, 1870-1946)

KIND, V.V.

Binding material with a gypsum-barium carbonate base system.
tekh.inst. no.4:110-122 '47.

Trudy Len.poli-
(MLRA 6:8)
(Cement)

137 AND 138 COPY		137 AND 138 COPY	
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX			
Ca	<p>The methodics of the more rapid determination of the stability of cements toward aggressive solutions. V. V. Kind. <i>Tram. Stroyel. Material.</i> 1961, No. 3, 5-7; <i>Chem. Zvezd.</i> 1962, II, 2074; cf. C. A. 55, 1904. The primary factor in the acceleration of the attack on the cement is not to be found in the use of sand of definite fractions (characterized by a uniform grain size) but rather in the use of sand of a definite kind in the sense of the form and surface of the grains. This latter factor exerts a very pronounced influence on the rate of attack, while the granulometric compn. is of only minor importance. The use of a comparative method in which specimens which have been kept in the aggressive soln. are compared with those kept in fresh water is recommended. Two "stability factors" K_1 and K_2 would then be used. K_1 is the ratio of the final strength of the specimen stored in the aggressive soln. to that of a like specimen kept for the same period in fresh water. K_2 is the ratio of the final strength after the period of storage in the aggressive soln. to that after 1 month in the same soln.</p>		20
	M. G. Moore		
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
137 AND 138 COPY		137 AND 138 COPY	

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
C A										20									
<p>Oxygens cement. V. V. Kind and S. M. Royak. U.S.S.R. 67,156, Sept. 30, 1940. $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ or $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is mixed with 30-50% of BaCO_3. M. II.</p>																			
<p>ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			

CA

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1 Diffusion of sulfate ions in cement mixes as affected by certain factors. V. V. Kind. *Tsiment* 17, No. 4, 4-9 (1981).—The purpose of this investigation was to det. the effect of (a) shape of sand grains, (b) surface-active additives, and (c) hydraulic additives on the sulfate resistance of concrete. Three kinds of sand were tested: (1) river sand of rounded grains, (2) bank sand less rounded than (1), and (3) bank sand ground in a mortar. The 3 kinds of sand when compacted had voids of 37, 39, and 44%, resp. All sands were used in size of 0.4-0.6 mm. Ca lignosulfonate and neutralized Na asphaltate were tested as surface-active additives. Sample mixes were made into 1 X 1 X 3-cm. prisms. After aging for 1 month in a humid atm. the specimens were air-dried for 1 day. The sides of the specimens were then coated with a mixt. of wax and rosin, leaving the ends uncoated and the specimens were placed in a soln. of 30 g./l. SO_4^{--} . After a predetd. time the specimens were taken out, ground, the SO_4^{--} in a weighed sample was extd., and detd. The breaking strength of specimens kept in a soln. of 10 g./l. SO_4^{--} was detd. at intervals up to 6 months. The loss of strength was least in specimens made with ground sand and at the same time these specimens contained more SO_4^{--} . It is concluded that sulfate resistance is greatly enhanced by the nature of contact between the cement and the filler. Addn. of surface-active substances did not prevent sulfate corrosion but appreciably improved SO_4^{--} resistance. Also, surface-active additives impeded diffusion of SO_4^{--} into the specimens. While this held for portland cement, the reverse was true for pozzolanic cement. M. Hovch

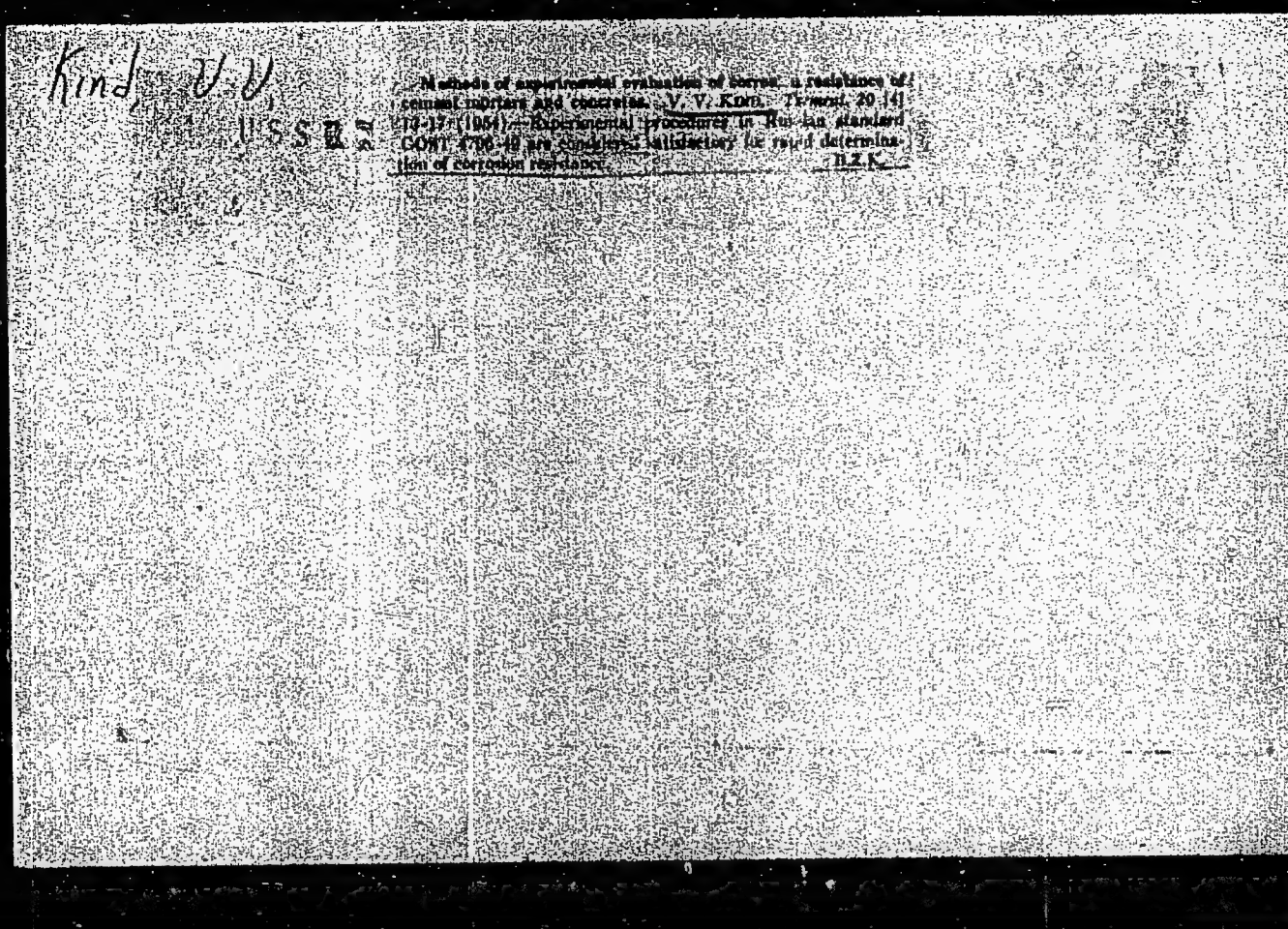
1. KIND, V. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Cement
7. New theory on the hardening of cement
TSement no. 2 (1952)
Kand. Tekhn. Nauk, Pots.
9. Monthly list of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August
1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

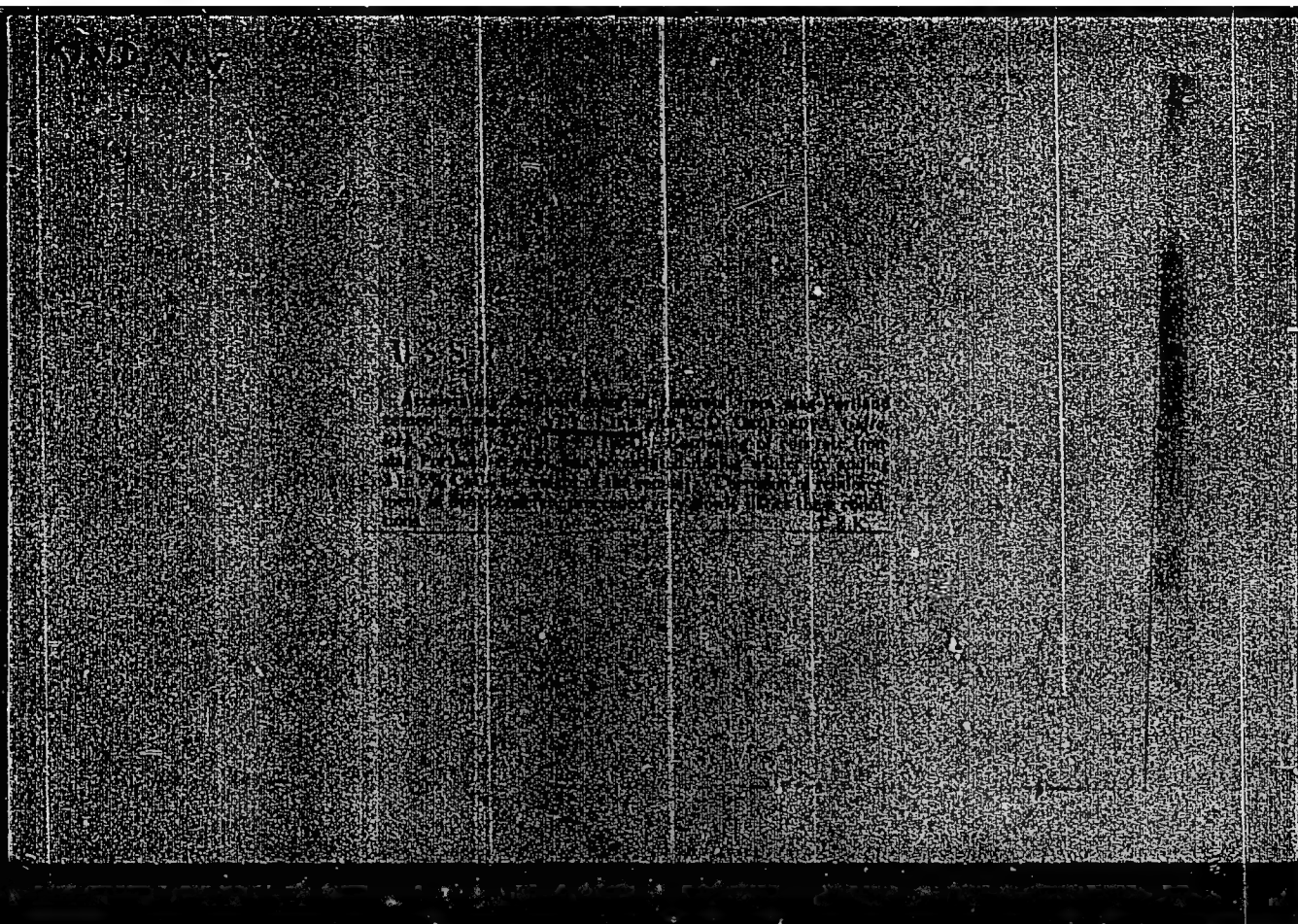
KIND, V.V.

BAYKOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, akademik; BARDIN, I.P., akademik, otvetstvennyy redaktor; DLUGACH, L.S., professor, vedushchiy redaktor; BAYKOVA, A.D., redaktor; LEHNEV, V.P., redaktor; SOKOLOV, N.A., redaktor; SHUSHPANOV, L.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PAVLOV, M.A., akademik, redaktor; GUDTSOV, N.T., akademik, redaktor; BRITSKE, N.V., akademik, redaktor; CHIZHEVSKIY, N.P., akademik, redaktor [deceased]; URAZOV, G.G., akademik, redaktor; VOL'PKOVICH, S.I., akademik, redaktor; KARNAUKHOV, M.M., chlen-korrespondent, redaktor; STARK, B.V., chlen-korrespondent, redaktor; KASHCHENKO, G.A., professor, redaktor; MONASTYRSKIY, D.N., professor, redaktor; FIVZNER, R.L., professor, redaktor; TUMAREV, A.S., professor, redaktor; SHOHAPOV, N.P., professor, redaktor; KIND, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; LUKASHEVICH-DUVANOVA, Yu.T., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Collected works] Sobranie trudov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR. Vol. 1. [Articles, addresses and speeches] Stat'i, vystupleniia i rech. 1952. 344 p. (MLRA 8:2)

(Baikov, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, 1870-1946)





KIND, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OKOROKOV, S.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

New norms of corrosive action of water on hydrotechnical concrete.
Gidr.stroi 23 no.8:25-27 '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Concrete--Corrosion)

KIND, Vladimir Vladimirovich; OKOBOKOV, S.D., redaktor; VORONETSKAYA,
L.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Cement and concrete corrosion in hydraulic structures] Korrozii
tsementov i betona v gidrotekhnicheskikh soorusheniakh. Moskva,
Gos.energ.isd-vo 1955. 320 p. (MLRA 8:12)
(Cement-Corrosion) (Concrete--Corrosion)

Kind, P. V.

MT Accelerators of setting and hardening of cement. V. V. Kind, B. V. Lavrinovich, and R. E. Litvinova. ~~Tram~~ ~~Tram~~ No. 8, 7-12(1956). — One of the basic factors of acceleration of setting of cement in presence of addns. (accelerators) is the increase in its specific surface caused by dispersion of cement grains by the action of the addns. Reduction in setting time is also facilitated by increase in solid phase owing to formation of insol. products of reaction of lime with the addns. of salts. During hardening of portland cement mixed with CaCl_2 solns., the CaCl_2 is apparently combined with the formation of difficultly sol. Ca oxychlorides and Ca chloroaluminates. B. Z. Kamich ①

KIND, V.V.

AID P - 2583

Subject : USSR/Hydraulic Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 6/20

Authors : Iorish, E. L. and V. V. Kind, Kands. Tech. Sci.

Title : On using hydraulic and fine-grain aggregates in hydraulic concrete mixes

Periodical : Gidr stroi, ²⁴4, 19-22, Ap 1955

Abstract : Authors report on the addition of fine-grain aggregates to cement as a savings measure. A table with data on portland cement with various aggregates is given. Pozzolan cement is criticized for its insufficient weather resistance, and cracking. The use of facing slabs, a thorough distribution of reinforcements, and the lengthening of the settling period are recommended.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

15-57-5-6566

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722530008-4"

AUTHOR: Kind, V. V.

TITLE: Sulfate-Resistant Cements (Sul'fatostoykiye tsementy)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. rabot po khimii i tekhnol. silikatov. Moscow, Promstroyizdat, 1956, pp 54-62.

ABSTRACT: The best results may be obtained by using sulfate-slag (gypsum-slag) or anhydrite-alumina cement, the composition and properties of which were determined and studied by P. P. Budnikov. The sulfate-slag cement consists of ground blast-furnace slag (75 to 85 percent), gypsum or anhydrite (15 to 20 percent), and portland cement (up to 5 percent). The brand of sulfate-slag cement may range from "150" to "400" and "500." Sulfate-slag cement is used in concretes and hydraulic constructions, inasmuch as it is characterized by low heat loss and slight shrinkage during hardening.

Card 1/1 S. P. Sh.

KIND, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

The effect of chlorides on the speed of sulfate corrosion of
portland cement. TSement 22 no.1:3-6 Ja-F '56. (MIRA 9:6)
(Portland cement) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

KIND, V.V.
GINZBURG, TS.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KIND, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Portland-slag cement used in concrete for hydraulic structures.
Tsement 23 no.2:1-8 Mr-Apr '57. (MLR 10:7)
(Slag cement) (Hydraulic engineering)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722530008-4"

AUTHOR: KIND, V.V.

102-50-3-3/22

TITLE: Cements for Large-Scale Hydrotechnical Constructions of the Next Decade (Tsementy dlya krupnykh gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy blizhayshego desyatiletiya)

PERIODICAL: Tsement, 1958, ²⁴Nr 3, pp 7-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the results of experiments covering the properties of various types of cement and their behavior in different hydrotechnical constructions. The pertinent data was obtained in the Laboratory of Concrete of the VNIIG imeni B.Ye. Videneyev (cooperators: V.V. Stetsnikov, Ts.G. Ginzburg and R.E. Litvinova). The main problems in cement constructions for hydrotechnical purposes in the Soviet Union are: the quality of concrete; possibilities of saving clinker; the timely orientation of the cement industry with regard to the utilization of various kinds of cement in certain regions of the USSR over the next 10-15 years. Suggestions are made as to the most suitable concrete for climates with low temperature, as for example East Siberia, the application of slags, ashes and minerals in cases where clinker can be used sparingly and the best chemical combinations of cement (Table 1) for massive hydrotechnical constructions.

101 58-5-3/10

Cements for Large-Scale Hydrotechnical Constructions of the North Caucasus

technical constructions.

There are 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya Betona VNIIG imeni B.Ye. Vedenevskaya (Laboratory of Concrete of the VNIIG imeni B.Ye. Vedenevskaya)

1. Dams---Construction 2. Canals---Construction 3. Cement
---Proportions 4. Cement---Characteristics

Card 2/2

14(

SOV/98-59-6-4/20

AUTHOR: Kind, V.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Action of Soft Water on Concrete

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 6, pp 16-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The lixiviating action of soft water on concrete of hydraulic structures depends on so many conditions that it is impossible to establish fixed rules of the corrosion process. It can only be determined experimentally. The author describes such experiments carried out in the Laboratoriya betona VNIIG imeni Vedeneyeva (Laboratory of Concrete of VNIIG imeni Vedeneyev) by V.V. Stol'nikov, M.I. Furman and Ye.V. Lavrinovich. Concrete cubes, 10 x 10 x 10 cm, made of portland cement with water-cement ratios of 0.60, 0.65 and 0.70, were immersed, one half of them in a basin with stagnant water, changed every 3 months, and the other half - in a basin with running water for

Card 1/3

SCV/98-59-6-4/20

The Action of Soft Water on Concrete

6 months and 1,2,3 and 7 years. The results are shown in the table on p 17. It was found that a relatively large decrease of the strength of the tested samples (17%) occurred in the first 6 months. It was explained by lesser strength of the concrete during the first months of solidification. After that, the strength of the concrete increased again. Moreover, a layer was formed of hydrolithic decomposition products of the cement mass protecting the lime inside the cube from further lixiviation. After 7 years of immersion in running water, the external layers of the cubes were corroded to an average depth of 0.5 cm and their strength was considerably less than that of cubes in the stagnant water. It was also observed that the corrosion was even less (about 0.3 cm deep) for cubes made of concrete with a 0.60 water/cement ratio. Thus it can be said that the lixiviation rate of concrete in slowly-running water will be 1 cm in 15-20 years. This action can be accelerated by different external

Card 2/3

SCV/98-59-6-4/20

The Action of Soft Water on Concrete

causes: freezing and defreezing processes, an increased speed of flow, etc. In this last case, care must be taken that the concrete has a low water/cement ratio, is thoroughly mixed and carefully laid. For massive concrete structures which are permanently under the water, the lixiviating corrosion does not endanger their solidity and there is no need to increase the density of the concrete mixture used for their fabrication. There are 2 sets of photographs and 1 table.

Card 3/3

GINZBURG, TS.G.; KIRD, V.V.; LITVINOVA, R.Ye.

Some problems connected with heat emission during hardening cements.
TSent 26 no.4:11-15 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Heat--Radiation and adsorption)
(Cement)

STOL'NIKOV, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KIND, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using fly ash from thermal electric stations as cement additives.

Gidr.stroi. 31 no.6:18-22 Je '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Fly ash)

(Concrete)

STOL'NIKOV, Vladimir Vladimirovich; KIND, Vladimir Vladimirovich;
SMIRNOV, N.A., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn. red.

[Fly ash concrete for hydraulic structures] Gidrotekhnicheskii beton s dobavkoi toplivnoi zoly-unosa. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 122 p. (MIRA 17:3)

ZAPOROZHETS, I.D., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; KIND, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Speed of heat evolution depending on the hardening temperature of
concrete. Izv. VNIIG 76:89-94 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

KIND, YU. V.

36074 Gidrodinamicheskoye vozdeystviye potoka na ploskiye zatvory. Gidrotekhn.
stroitvo, 1949. No. 11 S. 16-21.

SO; Letopis' Zhurnal' nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

SOV/124-57-4-4246

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 4, p 55 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Burkov, A. F., Kind, Yu. V.

TITLE: The Hydraulic Characteristics of High-pressure-head Locks (Osobennosti gidravliki vysokonapornykh shlyuzov)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn., 1955, Vol 54, pp 98-105

ABSTRACT: The paper points out the well-known difficulties connected with the necessity of preventing greater-than-permissible lowering of the hydrodynamic pressure behind the valves of the filling conduits of the high-pressure-head navigational locks, and examines a scheme for the installation of two consecutive valves which, by breaking up the pressure of the lock into two parts, might eliminate the above-mentioned pressure drop. This question, as pointed out by the authors, also constitutes the subject of the work of B. D. Kachanovskiy [Gidravlika sudokhodnykh shlyuzov (The Hydraulic of Navigational Locks), Rechizdat, 1951, p 222] and A. S. Abelev (RZhMekh, 1954, abstract 3686). The paper submits brief methodological instructions for the hydraulic design of a lock-filling system with two in-series valves and adduces the results of an experimental investigation of such a system

Card 1/2

The Hydraulic Characteristics of High-pressure-head Locks

SOV/124-57-4-4246

applicable to the condition of a specific navigational lock with a pressure head of 33 m. On the basis of the above-mentioned investigations the authors recommend that the downstream valve be opened some time ahead of the upstream valve.

M. E. Faktorovich

Card 2/2

KIND, Yu.V., inzhener.

Calculated pressure on flat gates in pressure-head systems, Gidr.
stroi. 26 no.6:42-45 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Sluice gates)

KIND, Yuriy Vladimirovich; GIRSHKAN, I.A., red.

[Hydraulic action of the flow on vertical lift-gates lined
on the tailrace side] Gidravlichesкое vozdеistvie potoka na
ploskie zatvory s obshivkoi, raspolozhennoi so storony nizh-
nego b'efa. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 45 p.
(MIRA 13:3)

(Sluice gates)

KIND, Yu. V., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "The hydrodynamic effects of a stream on plane openings with their casings under water". Leningrad, 1960. 16 pp
(Min Construction of Electric Power Stations USSR, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Hydraulic Engineering im B. Ye. Vedeneyev), 260 copies (KL, No 15, 1960, 135)

KINDA, C.; JAKLOVSZKY, A.

Effect of the quality of the bile on results of bacteriological diagnosis of dysentery on dried bile culture medium. Rev. igiena microb. epidem., Bucur. no.4:83-86 Oct-Dec 54.

1. Lucrare facuta la Laboratorul de igiena al Sanepidului Raional Odorhei. Medic-sef: dr. C. Kinda.

(DYSENTERY, diagnosis

bact. culture on bile medium, eff. of quality of bile on diag. results)

(CULTURE MEDIA

dried bile medium for diag. of dysentery, eff. of quality of bile on diag. results)

(BILE

(SAME)

KINDA, C.

(in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Dr.

Affiliation: *)

Source: Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, No 3, May-Jun 61, pp 259-262.

Data: "Data Concerning the Appearance of Resistance to Chloramphenicol of Some Sh. Flexneri Strains and the Testing of Their Immuno-genicity."

Co-authors:

HADNAGY, C., Dr.

JAKOVSKY, A., Dr.

*)

(Clinica Nr. 2)

Work performed at Clinic No 2 of Tg. Mures/and at the Laboratory of the Odorhei Rational Sanepid (Laboratorul Sanepidului Rational Odorhei).

KINDA, K.

GYERGYAI, F.; HADNAGY, Cs.; KINDA, K.; CALALB, C.; BRAUNER, G.; SZENTKIRALYI, I.;

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722530008-4"

Role of tetanus toxin and endotoxins of coli dispepsiae in the mitotic activity of the organism. Kiserletes orvostud. 10 no.1:77-80 Feb 58.

1. Marosvásárhelyi Orvostudományi és Gyógyszertészeti Intézet Korbonctani Intézete, Bukaresti Onkológiai Intézet és Székelyudvarhelyi Közegészségügyi Laboratorium.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI

endotoxins of coli dispepsiae, inhib. of mitotic activity in mice (Hun))

(TETANUS

toxin, inhib. of mitotic activity in mice (Hun))

(CELL DIVISION

mitosis inhib. by endotoxins of coli dispepsiae & tetanus toxin in mice (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/9 Med. Micro. Sept 59

2937. IMMUNE BIOLOGICAL AND ELECTROPHORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE BLOOD OF THE NEWBORN - Die Immunbiologische und elektrophoretische Untersuchung des Neugeborenenblutes - Hadnagy Cs., Kinda K., Kovács A., Szántay J., Rott L. and Adorján Sz. Transfusionszentrum u. Biochem. Inst., Univ. Marosvásárhely - Z. IMMUN.-FORSCH. 1958, 116/3 (203-214) Tables 7

The agglutinin, heteroagglutinin and haemolysin titres are low in foetal serum and the opsonizing and bactericidal property is far weaker than in the mother's serum. Nevertheless, the absolute and relative occurrence of γ -globulins, according to electrophoretic examinations carried out simultaneously, is more numerous in the foetal serum than in that of the mother. (IV, 7)

KINDE, A.; MALACHOWSKA, I.; MEDUSKI, J.

"Adaptation of *ESCHERICHIA COLI* to the Utilization of Citrates in Cases of Nitrogen Deficiency," p. 133, (ACTA BIOCHIMICA POLONICA, Vol. 1, No. 1/2, 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC,
Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

KINDER, Pawel, mgr., inz.

Seminary training of engineering and technical personnel. Przegl
odlewn 12 no.2:66 '62.

KINDERAVICHUS, V.S. [Kinderavichus, V.S., inzh.; PAKAL'NISHKIS, Yu.I.
[Pakalniskis, J.]

Planning indices for a shop producing large panels for apartment
houses have been exceeded. Stroim. mat. 11 no.4:3-4 Ap '65.
(MCRA 18:6)

LANIK, V.; KINDEFFAY, S.; L. SPISSAK, L.; URBANKOVA, H.; LANIKOVA, V.

Viewpoints on the syndrome of hip joint paralysis and its treatment.
Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.2 :92-96 31 Ja '65

1. Detsky rehabilitacny ustav pro Detskej fakultnej nemocnici v Bratislave (veduci MUDr. V. Lanik); Ortopedicka klinika lekarske fakulty Univerizity Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduci akademik J. Cervenansky) a Detsky ustav pre telesne chybnych v Bratislave, Liecibne oddelenie (veduci primar MUDr. L. Spissak).

CERVENANSKY, J.; KINDERNAY, S.

Surgical findings in hernias of lumbar intervertebral disks.
Acta chir orthop Cz 21 no.2:58-64 Ap '54. (REAL 3:8)

1. Z Ortopedickej kliniky SU v Bratislave. Prednosta: Prof.
Dr Jan Cervenansky.

(INTERVERTEBRAL DISK DISPLACEMENT, surgery,
*lumbar, statist. analysis)

CERVENANSKY, J.; KINDERNAY, S.; HALUZICKY, M.

Problem of fractures of the proximal end of the femur. Bratisl.
lek. listy 34 no.8:863-889 Aug 54.

1. Z Ortopedickej kliniky LFŠU v Bratislave, prednosta prof. Dr
J.Cervenansky.

(FEMUR, fractures,
proximal end)

(FRACTURES,
femur proximal end)

HUTTL, S.; ZITHAN, D.; SITAJ, S.; KINDERMAY, S.; NIEPEL, G.

Treatment of progressive arthritis with intra-articular administration of hydrocortisone. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 25 no.6a:1207-1228 1955.

1. Z Zakladu Doswiadczalnego Chorob Reumatycznych filia w Piestanach. Kierownik: doc. dr. S. Sitaj Tlumaczyl dr et. Rudnicki.

(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID, therapy
hydrocortisone, intra-articular admin., (Pol))

(ADRENAL CORTEX, hormones
hydrocortisone, ther. of rheum. arthritis, intra-articular admin., (Pol))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 E. CIA-RDP86-00513R000722530008-4"

Experiences with the surgical treatment of habitual dislocation of the shoulder joint. Acta chir. orthop traum. Cech. 32 no.1: 20-23 F'65.

1. Ortopedicka klinika Lekarske fakulty University Komenskeho v Bratislave (prednosta: akademik Slovenskej akademie vied J. Cervenansky) a Chirurgicke oddelenie Vojenskej nemocnice v Bratislave (veduci: MUDr. Z. Rozhold).

KINDERMAY, S.; SPISSAK, L. ; LANIK, V.; LANIKOVA, V.

Experiences with the surgical treatment of paralytic hip luxation. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.2:81-86 31 Ja '65

1. Ortopedická klinika lekárskej fakulty Univerzity Komenského v Bratislave (vedúci - akademik J. Červenanský); Detský ústav pre telesné chybných v Bratislave (vedúci - primár MUDr. L. Spišák); a Detský rehabilitačný ústav pri Detskej fakultnej nemocnici v Bratislave (vedúci Dr. V. Laník).

SAMUOLYTE, M.; DUBICKAS, V., spets.red.; ABROMAITIENE, H., red.;
KINDIAKOVA, O., red.; PILKAUSKAS, K., tekhn. red.

[Use of synthetic materials in the light industry; bibliography]
Sintetiniu medziagu panaudojimas lengvojoje pramonėje; bibliografine rodykle. Primenenie sinteticheskikh materialov v legkoi promyshlennosti; bibliograficheskii ukazatel'. Vilnius, 1962. 69 p. (MIRA 16:2)

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The size of Simmenthal bulls bred at the Dr. Mujbegovic Agricultural Station in Modrica.
p. 416.

(GLASNIK, Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1956 (Published 1957)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC Vol. 6, Nol 12, Dec. 1957
Uncl.

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Kindin, I.N. "Properties of steel tempered during annealing by high frequency current," report (Mosk. in-t stali im. Stalina) 26, 1948, p. 76-110 - Bibliog: 13 items

S0: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

KINDIY, M.Yu.

Our experience in replacing D-269-L1-80 bushings. Mekh. sil'.
hosp. 12 no. 5:16-17 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Glavnyy inzh.Novosel'skoy lugomeliativnoy stantsii,
Ternopol'skoy oblasti.
(Diesel engines--Maintenance and repair)

KINDL, Ervin

The 1962 work plan of the Hungarian Chemical Society. Magyar
kem lap 17 no.4:175-179 Ap '62.

KINDL, Ervin

"Chromatography" by Endre Vamos and his collaborators. Reviewed
by Ervin Kindl. Elem ipar 14 no.4:3 of cover Ap '60.

KINDL, Ervin

"Devices, applications and calculations of the fluidization process" by Tibor Blicke. Reviewed by Ervin Kindl. Magyar Kemikuszok Lapja no. 3:158 Mar '64.

1. Editorial Secretary, "Magyar Kemikuszok Lapja", Budapest.

KINDL, Ervin

Publishing books on chemical industry; on the eve of the Days
of Technical Books, 1963. Magy kem lap 18 no.9:447-449 S '63.

1. Nehezipari Miniszterium.

KINDL, Karo'y (Budapest); MATAI BALOGH, Janos (Budapest); ZOLTAI, Peter
(Budapest)

Innovators' letters. Ujit lap 14 no.23:30 10 D '62.

LANGMAJER, Josef; WOWKOVA, Olga; DOLEK, Jiri; BALCAREK, Josef; JELINEK, Frantisek;
JOR, Josef, dr.; KINDL, Vlastislav

Further prospects of enterprise technical schools and enterprise
institutes. Prum potravin 16 no.2:Suppl:1-32 F '65.

1. Ministry of Food Industry, Prague (for Langmajer, Dolek and
Kindl). 2. Department of Food Industry of the Slovak National
Council, Bratislava (for Wowkova). 3. Education Department of
the South Moravia Regional People's Committee, Brno (for Balcarek).
4. Regional Pedagogic Institute, Prague (for Jelinek). 5. Enterprise
Institute of the Mlyny a testarny National Enterprise, Pardubice
(for Jor).

KINDL, Vladislav

Improving the qualifications, an integral part of technical development. Prum potravin 14 no. 9: 449-453 S '63.

1. Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu, Praha.

KINDLA, Leon

Seven and a half working hours per day in the mine. Wiadom
gorn 11 no. 1/2:22-25 Ja-F '60.

ORVIKU, K., prof.; NURM, E.; KALJO, D.; KINDLAM, M.; MANNIL, R.;
OLLI, V.; KRESS, Rich., red.; KASS, P., tekhn. red.

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TITLE: DAJA, a proposed language for data processing 160

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Vyzkumny ustav matematickych stroju. Stroje na zpracovani informaci, no. 11, 1965, 113-133

TOPIC TAGS: data processing, data processing system, computer language, numerical algorithm, input, output

ABSTRACT: DAJA is an automatic programming language for data processing. A compiler is being prepared for the EPOS I computer. It is expected to provide not only for numerical algorithms, but for easy sorting, for the processing of files of data, and for simple regulation of input and output. The possibility of expressing basic symbols of the language in a form similar to the language of the users should be considered. The article deals with the general characteristics of the language, its syntax, and a short description of the semantics. [Based on author's abstract] [KS]

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